(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2058.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1786.

VENICE, *February* 4.

WE have accounts from Dalmatia, that Machud, pacha of Scutari, was ſo far from being intimidated at being declared a rebel by the Ottoman court, that he has at the head of a numerous army taken ſeveral places in the province of Janna, and particularly Sphug, the governor of which he has driven away. The ſame accounts add, that Ali Pacha of Albaſſan, having by order of the Porte taken the command of a conſiderable army, had met the rebel pacha and fought him ſeveral times; in which the advantage was ſometimes in favour of the Ottomans, and ſometimes in favour of the rebels.

LISBON, *February* 15.

Her moſt faithful majeſty is now at the head of a league who are negotiating a treaty for the guarantee and mutual protection of the trade and commerce of the ſeveral contracting powers from the inſults and depredations of the piratical ſtates of Barbary, to which moſt of the Italian ſtates have ſubſcribed, particularly the republic of Venice, who have ſent a plenipotentiary to the capital of Portugal, for the ſole purpoſe of bringing this matter to a ſpeedy concluſion. One of the articles ſtipulates, that with the moſt ſtrict regard to the general intereſt of all the contracting parties, none ſhall, under any pretence whatever, give as preſents, or bargain, or ſell, to any of the ſaid Barbary powers, their agents, &c. any ſhips, ſtores, ammunition, arms, &c. of any kind, without being conſidered as breakers of the league and enemies thereto. Another article ſtipulates, that each ſhall, every year, or as often as called upon, ſend ſuch a force into the Mediterranean, or the mouth thereof, as may anſwer the common purpoſes of protecting their commerce. Many powers are expected to join, as it ſeems to be a general intereſt of all the chriſtian ſtates againſt the Barbarian infidels.

LEOBSCHUTZ, *March* 2.

Laſt Monday morning, at a quarter paſt three o'clock, we felt two ſhocks of an earthquake, ſufficiently ſevere to awake every perſon who was ſleeping, and even to move their beds: it alſo made the town bell ring. In the country a loud report was heard, and a ſubterraneous noiſe like the driving of a carriage; but happily we do not hear of any damage being done by thoſe ſhocks.

PARIS, *March* 6.

The treaty of commerce, which at this time employs the count de Vergennes, is one which will tend more cloſely to unite the intereſts of the republic of the ſeven United Provinces of France. We are aſſured it is ready to be publiſhed, and will be the more advantageous to the Dutch, as they will have their wines and other French product at a cheaper rate.

LONDON, *March* 2.

It is already found out by oppoſition, that lord Cornwallis ought not to have been appointed to India, becauſe he has been an unfortunate general, and the Romans never cared to diſtinguiſh men of misfortune; but there is another objection which weighs ſtill ſtronger with that party: for while the oppoſition in lord North's time were ſupporting the American war, lord Cornwallis was ſeriouſly endeavouring to cruſh it, and ſhewed more valour, more zeal, and more induſtry in that ſervice, than any general officer that was engaged in it.

March 15. The public prints, which make it a point, right or wrong, to condemn the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, ſeem to take pleaſure in bringing forward every ſtory which has the moſt diſtant proſpect of breaking in upon that general peace which at preſent reigns throughout the world. At one time, therefore, they conjure up enemies among the eaſtern provinces who are to do terrible things, and then travelling into Europe, they riſe up an hydra which is to eat up the whole continent at a mouthful.

March 17. The court of Spain has not admitted an envoy from America, which ſhe regards with contempt and jealouſy. Mr. Sayre, who acted during the war as agent to the French court, has been talked of, but without any other foundation than his going to the continent, as a travelling merchant, and not in the character of an envoy.

Mr. Jenkinſon has infinite merit in his indefatigable pains to prepare ſuch a baſis of commerce between the ſtates of America and England, as may prove laſting, and ſave the infinite expence of a future war, as well as continual complaints on either ſide of the encroachments.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, September 10.

"On Wedneſday laſt, Chandernagore was delivered up, by Mr. Wilton, to the commiſſary on the part of the French. The ceremony of the ſurrender was in the following form. The Engliſh and French commiſſaries, attended by the principal gentlemen of the place, went to the flag ſtaff, where the French ſoldiers and ſeapoys were drawn up. Monſieur Dangereaux's appointment as agent on the part of the French nation, in Bengal, was read by the commanding officer; and the flag was hoiſted immediately afterwards; and a French frigate, Le Juliette, then ſaluted. The Engliſh commiſſary on this congratulated Monſieur Dangereaux on his acceſſion to the command of Chandernagore. They then proceeded to church, where a *Te Deum* was ſung, and an oration ſpoken by the prieſt, in compliment to the preſident; after which prayers were ſaid—and *vive le roy* uttered with an audible voice by the prieſts. Monſieur Dangereaux was accompanied by the Engliſh commiſſary and the gentlemen of the ſettlement to his houſe, where all the ladies were aſſembled to congratulate him. The preſident gave a dinner and ſupper to the whole ſettlement on this occaſion."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, dated February 27.

"Four days previous to the ſhip Argonaut, from the Eaſt-Indies, appearing in our road, ſhe was compelled by contrary winds to drop anchor off Dearthaime; a large boat inſtantly put off from the port, to take in the diſpatches and principal paſſengers: but the ſea raged ſo high, that the boat could not get near; but the ſhip herſelf, having loſt her cables, was drove to ſea, and is ſuppoſed to ſail down to Rochford. Since the arrival of the India ſhips, a rumour prevails, that a revolution has taken place in China, the nature of which, however, is not vouched to, perhaps it is occaſioned by the death of the emperor. Certain it is that an Engliſh ſhip has improved the opportunity to tarry a long while at the iſland of Formoſa, where it is ſaid he has obtained leave from the governor and principal mandarines, to come back and form a ſettlement at that place."

March 29. A curious trial will come on, next month, before the parliament of Limoges, in France. An adventurer of the maſculine gender, who has travelled through moſt parts of the kingdom, ſometimes as a lady, and ſometimes as a gentleman, had long made a practice of forming matrimonial connexions with either ſex.—He had a carriage and ſuit agreeable to the pretenſions of a perſon of quality—and managed his deſigns ſo artfully, either in a male or female character, that ſeveral of both ſexes have become dupes to his art. He always made a practice to decamp early the morning after the ceremony was performed, and carried with him the moſt valuable portable articles that were to be found.

The principal object of the American miniſter to this court, is reported to be a new regulation for the admiſſion of ſhips belonging to the United States, into the ports of Jamaica, and our other Weſt-India iſlands: it is ſcarcely probable he will ſucceed in his negotiation. The coaſt trade, next to our internal traffic, merits our greateſt encouragement, becauſe the ſailors employed in it are moſt within call, by returning frequently into domeſtic harbours; and, owing to the excluſion of foreigners, the ſhips, which were employed before the American revolution, in the coaſt trade, were to the ſhips engaged in the foreign commerce of England, as 220,000 tons are to 335,000, excluſive of repeated voyages.

March 30. The diſpute between their high mightineſſes and the prince of Orange is on the eve of being amicably ſettled. His highneſs and family are to return to the Hague in a few days.

April 7. The following artful tranſaction was laſt week practiſed upon two ladies, ſiſters, who lived in Heydon-Court, Swallow-ſtreet, Piccadilly. One of them was poſſeſſed of about 1500l. in the ſtocks, on the intereſt of which they both made a reputable appearance. An accompliſhed villain made himſelf maſter of their confidence, by perſonating the marquis of Carmarthen, and paying ſuit to the monied ſiſter, with ſuch irreſiſtable earneſtneſs, that ſhe gave him up all her papers, under promiſe from him, that he would ſell out for her, and buy into a more profitable ſtock; the girl, elevated with the golden views of increaſing wealth and dignity, enjoyed every rapture in imagination for four or five days, while ſhe thought her abſent marquis was either engaged in ſtate embarraſſments, or multiplying her paper eſtate to millions: anxiety at length forced her to write to the duke of Leeds's houſe, where ſhe by inquiring heard the marquis was, and begged an interview with his lordſhip; the ſcene of baſeneſs, in conſequence, was ſoon unſhaded. The young woman immediately became frantic, and was obliged to be ſent to a mad-houſe on Friday laſt. Strict inquiry has been made to find out the deceiver, but all that as yet can be traced of him is, that he has ſold the money out of the ſtocks, and no trace of his perſon or connexions can be diſcovered.

April 8. They write from Penzance, in Cornwall, that the Dolphin cutter, captain Johnſon, fell in on that coaſt with a Dutch ſmuggling veſſel, when a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted upwards of an hour; and the cutter being much ſhattered, and ſeveral of her men wounded, obliged her to run into Penzance; and the ſmuggling cutter was ſo much ſhattered, that ſhe did not offer to give chaſe after her, but ſheered off towards her own coaſt.

April 15. A letter from on board the Grampus man of war, dated at Portſmouth, ſays, "All was quiet when we left the coaſt of Africa in February laſt. The French had two ſloops of war, and the Dutch only one ſhip of war on the whole coaſt, and theſe were merely for the protection of commerce, and to keep up a reſpect to their flag. The diſpute between the Dutch and Portugueſe at Delmina were fully ſettled, ſo that perfect tranquillity remained among all the powers. The Rattler ſloop of war of ſixteen guns, captain Collingwood, remained on the coaſt, and is the only Britiſh ſhip there."

On Thurſday laſt, a ſcene of very high diverſion, though it ended moſt ſeriouſly, took place in Wardour-ſtreet, Soho. A ſheriff's officer, with a numerous body of aſſiſtants, were in poſſeſſion of the houſe of Mr. Weller, lottery-office keeper. A ſtill more powerful body of conſtables, &c. from the ſtamp-office, aſſiſted by Mr. Loton, the high conſtable of Weſtminſter, attempted to force their way into the houſe, in order to ſeize on the goods for penalties due, on conviction, for inſuring tickets, &c. Writs of *ouſter* and *entry*, *vi at armis*, ſucceeded alternately; till the ſheriff's poſſe began to fire, and cut the aſſailants, three of whom are moſt terribly wounded. The matter was heard yeſterday before Sir Sampſon Wright, when the ſheriff's officer, and one or two others gave bail; all of whom we hear, will be indicted on the Coventry act. The queſtion to be determined is, whether the criminal or civil juriſdicton ſhall, in this caſe, have the preference.

The following is the method taken by Edward Haycock, who was detected in ſtealing a ſilver ſpoon from the Turk's-head coffee-houſe in the Strand, as mentioned yeſterday, and which he is ſuppoſed to have practiſed for a length of time: in order to effect the theft undiſcovered, he uſed to go into a coffee-houſe, and call for a baſon of ſoup, which being brought to him, and a ſilver ſpoon to eat with, he ſubſtituted a pewter one in its ſtead. Mr. Munday, the maſter of the Turk's-head coffee-houſe, having heard of this curious mode of thieving, and obſerving the ſame man ſo frequently call for ſoup, kept a ſtrict watch over him, and on Tueſday detected him in the fact. He was taken before Mr. Juſtice Bond in Bow-ſtreet, and committed to Clerkenwell priſon.

That curious animal the ſcientific pig, that gave ſuch univerſal ſatisfaction to the nobility and gentry at Charing-croſs, ſtill engages the attention of the curious in the academy room at the lyceum in the Strand, where his arguments prove convincing, his erudition conſpicuous, and his docility equal, if not ſuperior, to any brother animal now exhibiting.

Extract of a letter from Beauvois, March 30.

"Laſt night the repreſentation of an excellent piece was terminated by a cataſtrophe as tragical and horrid, as unexpected and unmerited, which diſplayed an inſtance of military licentiouſneſs, as ſudden and terrible in its execution, as fatal and melancholy in its conſequences.

"An officer of the Garde du Corps being in a front ſeat at the play in this town, very rudely continued to keep on his hat after the curtain was drawn up, and during the repreſentation, contrary to the univerſal cuſtom eſtabliſhed in all places of public exhibition. He was repeatedly requeſted to be uncovered, which he obſtinately refuſed. That part of the audience which occupied the pit, and which is chiefly compoſed in geneal of bourgeois, taking part in the affair, made the houſe echo with the cry of *chapeau bas! chapeau bas!* The officer in a rage quitted his place, and leaped inſtantly into the pit, followed by three or four others of the ſame corps, determined to take a ſanguinary vengeance for the ſuppoſed inſult: and now ſuch a ſcene of horror took place, as I want words to explain! On this terrified and unarmed multitude they drew their ſwords,

and without diſtinction of rank or age, began barbarouſly to ſtab and cut all of them; three men, all fathers of families, were killed on the ſpot, and forty perſons wounded in ſuch a manner, that it is expected many more deaths will be the conſequence. What adds to the atrocity of this military inſolence is, that it was reported the door was guarded to prevent the eſcape of theſe unhappy victims, until the authors of this dreadful tranſaction had fully ſatiated their brutal vengeance.

"Beavois in the capital of the Comte de Beauvoiſis, ſixteen leagues from Paris, on the high road from Calais."

April 17. The beginning of laſt month a moſt dreadful ſcene happened at the convent of Sion, the capital of the Valais, a country adjoining to Switzerland. Twenty-four banditti went to the convent of the Capuchins, who are very hoſpitable to all travellers, and begged a night's lodging, ſaying they were all ſmugglers, who got their livelihood by conveying goods into Piedmont. The mountain being at that time of the year almoſt impaſſable in the night, the friars received them very charitably, and lodged them all. At about eight o'clock, when every monk was retired to his cell, the villains took to their arms, and ſecured every body in the convent, by confining them in a large room. They then threatened the father treaſurer with inſtant death, if he did not ſhew them the room where he kept the convent's money. The friar had the preſence of mind to addreſs the aſſaſſins in the following words: "Gentlemen, I hope you will not hurt any of my brethren; you ſhall be introduced into the room where we keep our money; but the ſum we have at preſent is not very great, as all the rents have not yet been paid. Come along with me and you ſhall have it." Thereupon he went up ſtairs, followed by eleven of them, and opening a place where ſome blood-hounds were kept for protecting the convent, and for diſcovering the bodies of poor travellers that periſh in the ſnow, he, with evident marks of fear, went in, and ſpeaking to the dogs, each ſeized his man, and moſt of the robbers were torn to pieces by them. The treaſurer then went down ſtairs, and raiſing his voice, began to encourage his brethren to make a ſtout reſiſtance, and ſoon after joining them, he had the pleaſure to ſee the other villains running towards the mountains.

April 18. The following ſingular event we give our readers from the laſt foreign mail, in a letter from Nantes, March 15.——On the road from that place to Treves, there is on the frontiers of France an unfrequented inn, which ſtands alone. A French officer travelling on horſe back that way, accompanied by one ſervant only, had occaſion to ſtop there for ſome time. His ſervant led the horſes into the ſtable. The officer was conducted into a room mean while. On the ſervant's return from the ſtable, they were remarking to each other the wild looks of the innkeeper, and the general diſorder that appeared in the houſe. While they were making many conjectures on this ſubject, they heard a ſtrange noiſe in the ſtable. The horſes could not be kept quiet, and their repeated neighings and ſtriking on the ground with their feet, occaſioned the gentleman's ſervant to inquire into the matter. He returned quite pale and frightened, telling his maſter that one of their horſes had beat up part of the pavement, and diſcovered the hand of a dead body. The officer finding they were in danger, determined to truſt to his arms, and his ſervant vowed to aſſiſt him to the laſt drop of his blood.

By and by the ſervant maid came into their chamber to lay the cloth. The officer put ſome queſtions to her, to which ſhe made no anſwer; but he could obſerve the tear ſtart in her eyes; yet neither his entreaties nor his threats could prevail upon her to explain. His ſervant joined in beſeeching her, when ſhe made ſigns that they ſhould not eat any of the victuals which were to be on the table. A minute after, the innkeeper entered with the ſupper, which he placed on the table, inviting the ſtrangers to partake, but they excuſed themſelves on different pretences. The hoſt became importunate, and they remained obſtinate; on which he left the room, and returned accompanied by three men of an aſpect as terrific as his own, who gave the officer to underſtand that he muſt eat. The officer and his faithful ſervant made no other anſwer than by blowing out the brains of the two aſſaſſins who were neareſt them; the two others took to their heels immediately; the conquerors purſued them out of the inn, and after barricading the door, they returned to the room, where they ſat up until day, keeping their fire arms loaded in caſe of an aſſault.—This precaution was neceſſary; at about the middle of the night they could diſtinguiſh the voices of ſeveral perſons who endeavoured to break open the doors. On this they went to the place of attack. The villains had effected a breach, through which one attempted to enter, but was immediately diſpatched; the others, more cautious, took ſome time to conſider, during which the officer and his ſervant ſaluted them with ſeveral diſcharges of their pieces, by which one of them was killed, and the others terribly wounded, as appeared by the quantities of blood that fell from them during their flight. After this the travellers remained unmoleſted for the reſt of the night; by break of day, they mounted their horſes, and took a bye road; as ſoon as they arrived here, they gave an account of the whole affair, and a ſearch is making for the reſt of this villainous gang.

DUBLIN, *April* 12.

The peculiar ſituation of Great-Britain at this time, with reſpect to that boaſt, and apparent *bulwark* of the Britiſh nation (the famous navigation act) is really worthy of popular remark;—The Americans are firmly reſolved not to enter into any commercial treaty whatever without the preliminary article being granted of relaxing the tenor of that law in their favour. Should the court of London comply with this demand, the other powers of Europe would take advantage of the conceſſion, and, as in the caſe of the Dutch at preſent, who by agreeing to the humiliating conditions propoſed by the emperor have left themſelves open to the further claims of the Pruſſian monarch; in like manner would Great-Britain be applied to by all the neighbouring powers, who, no doubt, would unite for the accompliſhment of a purpoſe they have long ſo ardently aimed after.

Extract of a letter from Ballyſhannon, March 3.

"I am ſorry to inform you of a moſt ſhocking affair which happened here laſt Tueſday: The ſoldiers of the forty-ninth regiment, in number forty-five, after diſputing with the country people about ſeizing private ſtills, went into the barrack, and having opened the windows, fired ſeveral ſhots at every perſon paſſing and repaſſing on the bridge, and not content with this mode of gratifying their wicked intentions, ſent four of their body into the ſtreets who were ſupplied with loaded guns, until they had traverſed the whole town; broke ſeveral windows, by firing into the houſes; killed one man and two women; there are above thirty wounded, many it is feared mortally; and ſo diſmayed were the inhabitants, that there was not a creature to be ſeen. What makes it more horrible, and require the more ſpeedy interpoſition of juſtice is, that thoſe miſcreants were headed by one of their own officers, whoſe conduct, it is hoped, will meet with its juſt reward, both from the civil and military law, otherwiſe the fearful inhabitants of this country muſt remain ſubject to the inſults and ravages of the ſoldiery.

"The inhabitants have petitioned the lord lieutenant, begging that redreſs which the laws of the land give its ſubjects; from the higheſt to the loweſt, all have equal claim to protection. Theſe and many other ſimilar circumſtances concur in giving us a ſufficient teſtimony, how neceſſary it is that the civil power ſhould ever have the dominion over the military."

If the exaggerated diſturbances of the populace are contraſted with the tumultuous violence and outrages of the military in every part of the kingdom, what a penegyric is furniſhed for the Rutland adminiſtration! what a ſpecimen of the bleſſings reſulting from their wiſe government. From one extremity of the kingdom to the other, from Bandon to Ballyſhannon, nothing is viſible but one unvaried ſcene of bloodſhed and carnage: peaceable ſubjects ſlaughtered in cool blood! for the ſanguinary amuſement of the military! whoſe licentiouſneſs becomes every day, and in every place more and more inſufferable. Perhaps the human imagination is not ſuſceptible of a more horrid idea than the life and property of the peaceable ſubjects being left expoſed to the mercy of every ruffian who may wear a red coat. The late flagitious murders at Ballyſhannon, in the metropolis, in Johnſtown, near Strabane, in Corke, in Bandon, in Drogheda, in fine, over the whole of the country, are melancholy evidences, whether ſuch be the caſe or not. Heavens! that the very protection for which we ſo extravagantly pay, for the ſupport of which we are ſo burthenſomely taxed, ſhould be employed in the deſtruction of domeſtic peace, and in the perpetration of crimes that diſgrace alike ſociety and nature.

That the number of military under which our eſtabliſhment groans, are not introduced in the kingdom for the purpoſe of protection, is a truiſm notorious as inconteſtible. When only four thouſand men were loſt in the kingdom, although in the heat of an enterpriſing and predatory war, and every incentive to inſurrection held out, we heard of none of theſe diſturbances, none of thoſe tumultuary riſings which are reverberated from every quarter. Our guardian volunteers, thoſe ſaviours of this country and its conſtitution, kept in awe the enemy that hovered on our coaſts, and appalled diſloyalty and tumult, diſturbance was unheard of. But now the military have taken the lead, how is the ſcene reverſed? The laws remain inoperative and unexecuted, the public tranquillity is diſturbed, the military themſelves excite commotion, and every ſucceeding week adds to the catalogue of bloodſhed!

BOSTON, *May* 24.

The refugees in Nova-Scotia, perhaps to evince to the commiſſioners who are now among them, the ſincerity of their ſo much boaſted of loyalty, continue to exerciſe their cowardly malice, on every perſon who may come among them, who took a part with the United States, during the war. Two gentlemen from this town, who lately viſited that region, and who bore commiſſions in our late army, have met with the moſt ſavage-like ill uſage—open inſults and private threats, being by them diſregarded, one of them was a few days ſince violently aſſaulted at the coffee-houſe in Halifax (where were aſſembled a number of Britiſh officers and others) by a refugee officer. However, the American ſoon convinced the aſſailant of his inferiority, as well at club fighting as in the field of action.

May 30. An alteration in the various tenors made uſe of in the United States, and the reduction of them all to one ſtandard, is an event greatly to be wiſhed by every one intereſted in mercantile tranſactions.——From the ignorance thereof, miſtakes are conſtantly occurring, nor can it be expected otherwiſe if we take a view of them. In New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, and Virginia, a dollar paſſes for ſix ſhillings, in New York and North Carolina for eight ſhillings, in New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, and in South-Carolina and Georgia, for four ſhillings and eight-pence. Thus in one nation have we four widely different tenors, a circumſtance that has not a parallel in any other upon earth.

NEW-YORK, *May* 30.

A late letter from Shelburne mentions, that they had it from good authority, that his majeſty of Great-Britain, had been graciouſly pleaſed to grant a continuance of his royal bounty of proviſions for two years longer;———which has exhilirated their drooping ſpirits to a great degree; from which circumſtance, together with the great number of loyaliſts, who have claims on government for their loſſes and ſervices in ſupport of the royal cauſe, and which claims they expect ſhortly to receive in caſh, the moſt ſanguine expectations are entertained of the future happineſs and aggrandiſement of their colony.—It muſt be acknowledged, that the above grant is not a bad ſtroke of policy in the Britiſh government, to counteract, in ſome meaſure, the gloomy ideas and painful ſenſations naturally engendered by the ſterility and frigidity of the country, in which they are doomed to dwell.

June 1. The ſympathetic hearts of the near relatives,—the tender feelings of the particular friends, and the anxious well wiſhers of Americans in general, have been juſtly alarmed at the unhappy fate of thoſe of our countrymen, who have fallen into the ſavage hands of that barbarous monarch, whoſe cruelties have frightened all Europe to be his ſubmiſſive ſlaves at diſtance and to become tributary unto him,—the dey of Algiers.—We are happy, however, in being fully authoriſed to aſſure the public, that they are better treated than the ſubjects of any other nation who are their fellow priſoners—that the gentlemen who reſide there as French, Spaniſh and Swediſh conſuls, &c. treat them with all poſſible civilities—And, upon the whole, we may anticipate ſome happy effects from the negotiation that will doubtleſs take place between Meſſrs. Lamb and Randall, American gentlemen who will ſoon arrive at the regency of that terrific dey for that purpoſe.———We are alſo informed, that Mr. Barclay and colonel Franks, now in Spain, have made ſome progreſs in a negotiation of peace between the emperor of Morocco and America, through the mediſum of count de Florida Blanca, ambaſſador from Morocco to the court of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 9.

"On Thurſday laſt a dreadful engagement commenced in Whitſun-bay between the Happy Goodluck, a large ſmuggling lugger mounting 22 nine pounders with about ſixty men, and his majeſty's revenue cutters the Larke and Hawke. Captain Douglas of the Hawke was killed and ſeveral of his men, and many wounded, and on board the Larke ſeveral were alſo killed and wounded. But after an obſtinate conteſt the Happy Goodluck ſtruck to the cutters, who brought her into port. Captain Welding her commander was killed, as was Joſeph Pearce, a noted ſmuggler of Cawſand, and four others, beſides nine wounded; the reſt of the crew were all ſecured and ſent to Bodmin gaol. The lugger had diſcharged her cargo the day before at Cawſand Bay."

June 3. Colonel Humphreys who lately arrived from France in the French packet, has brought with him a number of elegant ſwords, made agreeable to different reſolves of the honourable the Congreſs, to be preſented to a number of gentlemen, who, by acts of heroiſm and valour, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late revolution:—Colonel Willet, our preſent ſheriff, received one of the above ſwords, as an honourable token for his meritorious ſervices particularly for his conduct and bravery in a ſucceſsful ſally on the enemy inveſting Fort Schuyler.

The ſwords lately arrived from France, are alſo for the following gentlemen, or their repreſentatives.

To colonel Smith, of the Maryland line,—for the defence of Mud-Iſland, in the Delaware.——Colonel Tilghman, aid-de-camp to general Waſhington,—in teſtimony of congreſs's high opinion of his merit and ability.——Colonel Barton, of the Rhode-Iſland militia,—for his valour and addreſs in making priſoners general Preſcot, of the Britiſh army, and major William Barrington, his aid de-camp.——Colonel Meigs, of the Connecticut line,—for his prudence, activity, enterpriſe and valour in an expedition to Long-Iſland.——Colonel Greene, Rhode-Iſland line,—defence of Red-Bank, on the Delaware.——Colonel Pickens, of the Carolina militia,—for his ſpirited conduct in the action of the Cowpens——Colonel Humphreys, aid-de-camp to general Waſhington,—as a mark of eſteem.——Commodore Hazlewood, commander of the naval force of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,—for his gallant defence of his country againſt the Britiſh fleet, whereby two

of their men of war were deſtroyed and four others compelled to retire.——Captain Pierce, aid-de-camp to general Greene,—who bore general Greene's diſpatches giving an account of the victory at the Eautau Springs.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, (Nova-Scotia) dated May 20, 1786.

"It is with ſincere pleaſure I can inform you, from very reſpectable authority, that our moſt gracious ſovereign, who is ever ready to liſten to the wants and neceſſities of his loyal ſubjects, and particularly to thoſe who have made a ſacrifice of every thing that was dear and valuable to them in order to ſupport his government, has been pleaſed to extend his gracious bounty of proviſions for the term of two years longer, to the new ſettlers of this and the neighbouring provinces. This is a circumſtance, I doubt not, that will make thoſe infant ſettlements flouriſh, at leaſt I am in hopes it will this, whoſe inhabitants, with the greateſt induſtry, ſtrive to outvie each other in the cultivation of their country as well as town lots, for nothing ſeems ſtirring or is talked of here except agriculture, which has put almoſt every other kind of buſineſs to a ſtand. The number of loyaliſts here who have claims on government, ſome indeed to a very large amount, in conſequence of a confiſcation of any part of their property by the American ſtates, will alſo prove an additional weight to the ſtability and importance of thoſe provinces, by enabling the greater part of the landholders to ſettle on their farms, and with the help of his majeſty's allowance of proviſions, make conſiderable improvements thereon, a circumſtance too long neglected in this part of the globe.

"The ſnow Lively, captain Park, was to ſail from London the firſt week in April, conſequently ſhe may be expected hourly; by her we expect official accounts of his majeſty's gracious will and pleaſure for granting a further continuance of his royal bounty of proviſions, as mentioned before."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 9.*

By a letter dated New-York, June 5, we learn, that his excellency John Hancock, Eſq; has reſigned the preſidency of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, on account of his bad health. No other gentleman was elected in his room at the date of our information—but it was expected that the honourable Mr. Gorham, of Maſſachuſetts, would fill that elevated ſtation.

On Wedneſday the 17th ult. congreſs agreed to the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the king of Pruſſia. It was ſigned at Paſſy, by Dr. Franklin, the 9th of July laſt; by Mr. Jefferſon, at Paris, the 28th of the ſame month; by Mr. Adams, at London, the 5th of Auguſt; and by M. de Thulemeier, the Pruſſian miniſter at the Hague, the 10th day of September.

On Friday the 19th ult. congreſs reſolved, "That all perſons called to give evidence in a court-martial, who ſhall refuſe to give evidence, ſhall be puniſhed for ſuch refuſal, at the diſcretion of the court-martial."

RICHMOND, *May 31.*

Extract from a late London paper.

"A young lady who was extremely fond of drinking ſtrong tea, and moſtly after ſhe had drank it, was ſeized with moſt terrible convulſions in her bowels, which at laſt ended in her death, and when ſhe was dead her friends had her opened and her liver was mortified. Tea is very pleaſant to the taſte, and a dagger to the heart. Dr. Lettſom has wrote a treatiſe on tea, and ſhews you the dreadful effects which ariſe from drinking it; and a moſt judicious chymiſt ſays, they that drink it take many ounces of verdigreaſe in the year, and cauſes ſo much mortality in England. Ginſang tea on the contrary, produces every happineſs we can enjoy; it defends the coats of the ſtomach, nouriſhes and ſtrengthens the liver, and keeps a bulwark round the heart, and makes the old and hagridden look young; it makes a comfortable breakfaſt, and is an infallible remedy for all diſorders of the nerves; and is recommended to general uſe. The great demands for this tea, proves its excellence and utility; above 1200 perſons have received benefit by it."

ANNAPOLIS, *June 22.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his friend in Boſton, dated May 8.

"Some time ſince, our governor, at the requeſt of ſeveral of the merchants, &c. of this place, (who, having large debts due to them from the farmers, graziers and butchers, thought it the moſt eligible method of recovering them, to ſtop the Boſton trade, and thereby increaſe the price of the articles which thoſe men dealt in) and an addreſs from the houſe of aſſembly, (who are moſtly men of the above deſcriptions) thought proper to ſhut the port againſt American bottoms; and a number here, thinking the officers of the cuſtoms, and others concerned, too negligent in their duty, formed an aſſociation for the detection of thoſe who ſhould endeavour to evade the proclamation; and the influenza then reigning was ſo ſtrong, that moſt of the traders in the place put their hands to it; the conſequence of which was, that the officers taking it in the light of a complaint of their inattention, have been, ſince the affair took place, doubly vigilant in the diſcharge of their duty; and many of thoſe very men who ſigned the aſſociation have felt the effects of their induſtry—there have been ſome thouſands of pounds ſeized from the ſtores of many of them—This, however has not deterred the others from their purpoſe; and every veſſel from the ſtates is ſure to have a number of them inſtantly on board, on her arrival; who, mixing with the crowd, and being unknown to the maſter, have an opportunity of *pumping* the men and boys of the veſſel; and if *any thing* is heard or found, which will afford the ſmalleſt pretenſion for a proſecution, a libel is immediately filed, and the veſſel and cargo ſeized, and obliged to ſtand a trial; and as the whole burthen of the proof reſts with the defendant in ſuch caſes, there is almoſt a moral certainty of her condemnation.—Within theſe few months paſt, no leſs than ſix or eight have been condemned and ſold here.

"Matters ſeem to many, here, to be faſt drawing to a criſis: they cannot long remain in this ſituation; for, ſhould the Americans attempt to retaliate, (and I think it not improbable that they may) the conſequence will be of courſe, *another war.*"

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, June 1, 1786.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the geographer of the United States be, and is hereby authoriſed and directed, in caſe any ſurveyor or ſurveyors ſhall fail to appear at the time and place by him ordered, to proceed on the execution of the ordinance, or within twenty days from the time fixed, to appoint other ſurveyor or ſurveyors in the place of him or them ſo failing.

CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 20th of July, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden,

SEVERAL very good work horſes, a three quarter blooded colt, and a filly by Chatham, ſeveral cows, a horſe cart, and ſome houſehold furniture. The terms will be made known on the day, by

WILLIAM BROGDEN, adminiſtrator.

June 20, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or ſeveral years,

THE houſe and lot in Queen-Anne, in which Mr. Duvall at preſent keeps tavern; the repairs wanting, with an addition to the houſe, will be made.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Talbot, June 22, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required.

DAVID KERR.

To the PRINTERS.

WHEREAS a certificate, ſigned by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, and dated March 20, 1786, was publiſhed in a late Maryland Gazette, in contradiction to a report which ſaid Thomas was informed had been circulated in ſome parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, relative to the conduct of a certain *methodiſtical ſaint*, commonly called Ignatius Pigman, I ſhall be obliged to you to publiſh the following certificate, which I truſt will be ſufficient to prove what Mr. Thomas did ſay concerning the above-mentioned *ſaint*, and which was repeated by the ſubſcriber, who is, and ever has been of opinion, that of all the beaſts that infeſt the foreſt wolves in ſheeps cloathing are the worſt.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1786.

Kent-Iſland, June 3, 1786.

BEING requeſted by Mr. B. Galloway to recollect a piece of information relative to a certain Ignatius Pigman, which was communicated in my preſence to ſaid Galloway by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, I do hereby certify, that ſaid Thomas informed ſaid Galloway that the above named Ignatius Pigman, in running the lines of ſome land adjoining a tract the property of ſaid Thomas, had taken a very erroneous ſight, in order to include a ſmall houſe which ſtood upon ſaid tract, that ſome of the neighbours who were preſent had endeavoured to convince Mr. Pigman of his miſtake, aſſerting the houſe to be the property of Mr. Thomas, but without effect, as he ſeemed determined to have the ſaid houſe included within the lines of his land.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having claims to make them known to w3

NICHOLAS WATKINS, adminiſtrator.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock.

Prince-George's county, June 15, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a negro man named BOB, a criminal who got from the conſtable as he was carrying him to priſon on the 15th inſtant, he was brought home by one of the neighbours the evening before; and made an attempt to kill one of my ſons by twice ſtabbing him with a knife; he is a middle ſized fellow, about five feet five or ſix inches high, flat viſage, talks pretty quick, and has thick lips; had on when he went away an old white country cloth jacket, with a green lining in the cape, an under jacket of brown cloth without ſleeves, an old ſhirt and breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and ſecures him in gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Upper Marlborough, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive if taken within ten miles of home ſix dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if only three or four miles five dollars reward, paid by

HENRY BOONE.

Anne-Arundel county in the ſtate of Maryland, June 20, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſtant, a black negro woman named HENNEY, twenty eight years of age, well made, has remarkable large eyes, and a ſcar on her ſhoulder, about five feet eight or ten inches high; had on and carried with her a white cotton jacket and petticoat, ſtriped holland ditto, calico jacket, a white linen ſhift, two oſnabrig ditto, white cotton ſtockings, a pair of calf ſkin pumps with braſs buckles, a chip hat covered with gauze, ſhe is artful and will try to paſs for a free woman. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman within the ſtate, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and if taken out of the ſtate ten pounds, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 20, 1786.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, out of a paſture at the Spa, near Annapolis, on the night of the ſixth of this month, a dark brown GELDING, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand, and is part of the blood; the ſaid horſe is lighter coloured about the muzzle and flanks than in any other part of his body, the ſhort rib on the near ſide has been broken when a colt, and upon examination will be found to lay lower than the other ribs. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive three dollars reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by w3

JAMES ROBINSON.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 11th of July next, for ready money, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glaſs and china ware, kitchen and plantation utenſils, ſome corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider caſks, about two hogſheads of tobacco unpacked; alſo a fine young full'd mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewiſe a parcel of books of approved authors, in Engliſh, French, and Latin, ſome of them adapted for the uſe of ſchools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Tuſculum, Montgomery county.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient houſe for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified aſſiſtant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this ſchool are taught the Latin, Greek and Engliſh languages, radically with the greateſt exactneſs; together with the ſeveral polite arts and ſciences neceſſary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the inſtruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and waſhing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this ſchool at ſeventeen pounds ten ſhillings. The ſubſcriber will take two or three more into his own family.

w3 JAMES HUNT.

June 12, 1786.

PURSUANT to a reſolution of the ſociety of the Cincinnati of this ſtate, entered into at a meeting on the 19th of October laſt, the preſident was requeſted to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requiſition, and from the harmony and warm ſpirit of Friendſhip which have ever diſtinguiſhed and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under conſideration matters of the firſt importance to the ſociety, which admit not of a partial diſcuſſion, but require the deciſion of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds ſterling coſt of goods, well aſſorted, and ſuitable to the ſeaſon. Likewiſe ſeveral young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceaſed. The ſtore houſe lately occupied by ſaid J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's-county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked [illegible]S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and [illegible]ad shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

t f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice. 14

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

14 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers. 13

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

14 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. Thomas Beard, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. John Bordley, near Chester-town, Kent county. 17

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

June 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and sixteen acres of land, situated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piscataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting; plenty of timber, and well watered; it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for sowing of timothy; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a large barn, with many necessary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber.

2 w 3 HENRY STONESREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE house, ground, and improvements, very advantageously situated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-house on one side, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and seventy-one feet in length on Church-street, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet on South-east street, about seventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Also, a very convenient brick and stone house and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ship-carpenter, merchant, or tradesman. The titles are clear and indisputable. Well sorted goods, government securities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

2 STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harrison's ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, thin complexion and visage, has a very open and short nose, and is very sullen; had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be described; the other called GUSTAVUS, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, short forehead, flat nose, great mouth, and very big legs. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing these slaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will stop and secure them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive a reward and reasonable charges, paid by w 3

2 PETER SAVARY, of Prince George's county.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rosher; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bon basin ditto, one white shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any gaol shall receive the above reward, paid by w 5

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril. 2

Allen's Fresh, June 1, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

3 (w) SIMMS and DYSON.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART. 4

May 26, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the head of Elk. 5

February 22, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

10 WILLIAM COURTS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 20th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, actions must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given. 4 w.

4 X JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attornies in fact.

Charles county, May 26, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 23d instant, negro TOM, who says he is the property of George Robertson, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his master's residence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his present cloathing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he says he exchanged a white cotton jacket for since leaving his master, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes with strings, and a wool hat very much worn. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

3 X FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

Prince-George's county, June 3, 1786.

THE subscribers finding it impossible at this time to raise money sufficient to discharge the several claims against them, and being willing and desirous to satisfy all just demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propose to convey their property to trustees for the payment of their debts. To effect this business they earnestly request all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 29th instant, with their claims, when trustees may be appointed, and measures taken, which they hope will be satisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propose this plan because they are convinced that there will be a considerable balance for themselves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the sale of their property on a reasonable credit; when, if a different conduct should be observed and their property should be taken in execution and sold, during the present scarcity of cash, they must be crushed, and their creditors might suffer. Relying on the justice and generosity of those interested, they flatter themselves that this proposition will be generally acceded to.

3 X BENJAMIN JACOB, MORDECAI JACOB.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 210 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

8 X TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*